

Table A-1 BLM Visual Resource Management Classes and FS Scenic Integrity Objectives/Visual Quality Objectives

| BLM Visual Resource Management Class | FS Scenic Integrity Objective | FS Visual Quality Objective |
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| Class I: This class provides primarily for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited activity. Any contrast created must not attract attention. | Very High: Landscape character is intact with only minute if any deviations. The existing landscape character and sense of place is expressed at the highest level. | Preservation: Allows ecological change only. Management activities are prohibited except for very low visually impacting recreation facilities. |
| Class II: Changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. Contrasts may be seen but should not attract attention. | High: Landscape character appears intact. Deviations may be present but must repeat the form, line, color, texture, and pattern common to the landscape character so completely and at such a scale that they are not evident. | Retention: Management activities must not be visually evident to the casual forest visitor. Modifications must repeat form, line, color, and texture found in the surrounding natural landscape. |
| Class III: Contrasts to the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the characteristic landscape. Changes should remain subordinate to the existing characteristic landscape. | Moderate: Landscape character appears slightly altered. Noticeable deviations must remain visually subordinate to the landscape character being viewed. | Partial Retention: Modifications may be visually evident, but must be integrated into and visually subordinate to the surrounding landscape. Activities may introduce form, line, color, and texture not common in the surrounding landscape, but they should not attract attention. |

| BLM Visual Resource Management Class | FS Scenic Integrity Objective | FS Visual Quality Objective |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Class IV:</p> <p>Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale; however, the change should repeat the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) inherent in the characteristic landscape.</p> | <p>Low:</p> <p>Landscape character appears moderately altered. Deviations begin to dominate the valued landscape character being viewed, but they borrow valued attributes outside the landscape being viewed.</p> | <p>Modification:</p> <p>Management activities may visually dominate the surrounding natural landscape; however, they must repeat the naturally established elements of form, line, color, and texture to appear compatible with the natural surroundings.</p> |
| | <p>Very Low:</p> <p>Landscape character appears heavily altered. Deviations may strongly dominate the valued landscape character. They may not borrow from valued attributes outside the landscape being viewed, but must be shaped and blended with the natural terrain so that elements do not dominate the composition.</p> | <p>Maximum Modification:</p> <p>Modifications may visually dominate the surrounding landscape, yet when viewed from background distance, activities may appear as natural occurrences within the landscape. Alterations in foreground and middleground views may be out of scale or introduce visual elements not found in the natural landscape.</p> |
| | <p>Unacceptably Low:</p> <p>Landscape character appears extremely altered. Deviations are extremely dominant and borrow little if any form, line, color, texture, pattern, or scale from the landscape character. Used to inventory existing integrity, not a management type.</p> | |

Source: USDI, 1986; USDA, 1995

Table A-2 BLM Scenic Quality/ FS Scenic Attractiveness/ FS Variety Class Descriptions

| BLM Scenic Quality Classes | FS Scenic Attractiveness Classes | FS Variety Classes |
|--|---|--|
| Class A | | |
| Outstanding areas where characteristic features of landform, rock, water, and vegetation are distinctive or unique in the context of the surrounding region. These features exhibit considerable variety in form, line, color, and texture. | Areas where landform, vegetation patterns, water characteristics, and cultural features combine to provide unusual, unique, or outstanding scenic quality. These landscapes have strong positive attributes of variety, unity, vividness, mystery, intactness, order, harmony, uniqueness, pattern, and balance. | Areas where features of landform, vegetation patterns, water forms, and rock formations are of distinctive or unusual visual quality. These features exhibit considerable variety in form, line, color, and texture. |
| Class B | | |
| Above average areas in which features provide variety in form, line, color, and texture and, although the combinations are not rare in the surrounding region, they provide sufficient visual diversity to be considered moderately distinctive. | Areas where landform, vegetation patterns, water characteristics, and cultural features use combine to provide ordinary or common scenic quality. These landscapes have generally positive, yet common, attributes of variety, unity, vividness, mystery, intactness, order, harmony, uniqueness, pattern, and balance. Normally they would form the basic matrix within the ecological unit. | Areas where features contain variety in form, line, color, and texture or combinations thereof, but which tend to be common throughout the character types and are not outstanding in visual quality. |
| Class C | | |

Common areas where characteristic features have little variation in form, line, color, or texture in relation to the surrounding region.

Areas where landform, vegetation patterns, water characteristics, and cultural land use have low scenic quality. Often water and rockform of any consequence are missing in class C landscapes. These landscapes have weak or missing attributes of variety, unity, vividness, mystery, intactness, order, harmony, uniqueness, pattern, and balance.

Areas with very little or minimal variety, if any, in form, line, color, and texture.

Source: USDI, 1986; USDA, 1995

Table A-3 Scenic Quality Criteria

| Rating Category | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| Landform | Topography becomes more interesting as it gets steeper, more massive, or more severely or universally sculptured. Outstanding landforms may be monumental, such as in the Grand Canyon in Arizona or the Rocky Mountains of the Western United States. Alternatively, landforms may be intricate and subtle such as certain badlands, pinnacles, arches, and other formations. |
| Vegetation | Primary consideration is given to the variety of patterns, forms and textures created by plant life. Short - lived displays should be considered when they are known to be recurring or spectacular such as the color change from green to red - orange to gold displayed by contiguous groves of western aspen trees or eastern maple trees. Smaller scale vegetation features may add striking and intriguing detail to the landscape. |
| Water | Water can add movement, serenity, and strong lighting contrasts to a scene. The degree to which water features have the capacity to unify, diversify, or dominate the scene is the primary consideration. |
| Color | Overall colors are observed for the basic components of the landscape such as soil, rocks, and vegetation as they appear during seasons or periods of high use. Key factors to use when rating "color" are variety, contrast, and harmony. |
| Adjacent Scenery | What is under consideration is the degree to which scenery outside the unit being rated enhances the overall impression of the scenery within the unit. The distance over which adjacent scenery will influence a unit will normally range from zero to five miles, depending upon the relief of the topography, upon vegetation cover, upon sun angles, and viewer orientation. This component is generally applied to units that would normally rate very low in score, but the influence of the adjacent unit enhances the visual quality thereby raising the rating score. |

| Rating Category | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Scarcity | This component provides an opportunity to elevate the importance of one or of all scenic features within one physiographic region that appear to be unique or relatively rare within the surroundings. |
| Intactness | What is recorded for this component is evidence of discordant elements or deviations from the existing landscape character - thereby altering, diminishing or minimizing the indigenous aesthetic appeal for which the said landscape would primarily have been valued as a scenic resource. This component is also used to describe the condition of the ecosystem. |
| Cultural Modifications | Of primary concern are the impacts of man - made changes on the visual quality of the characteristic landscape. Cultural modifications to landform, water, and vegetation as well as the addition of structures to the landscape may all detract from the scenery by presenting negative intrusions to the viewer. Conversely, these additions or modifications to the landscape might actually complement or improve the scenic quality of a unit. |
| Ephemeral & Non - Visual Conditions | This component considers short - lived but recurrent visual effects such as wildlife sightings and non - visual effects such as the sound of running water which are experientially related to the landscape being viewed. |

Table A-4 Scenic Quality Inventory and Evaluation Chart

| Rating Category | Rating Criteria and Score | | |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Landforms | High vertical relief as expressed in prominent cliffs, spires, or massive rock outcrops; or severe surface variation or highly eroded formations including major badlands or dune systems; or detail features dominant and exceptionally striking and intriguing such as glaciers. | Steep canyons, mesas, buttes, cinder cones, and drumlins; or interesting Erosional patterns or variety in size and shape of landforms; or detail features which are interesting though not dominant or exceptional. | Low rolling hills, foothills, or flat valley bottoms; or few or no interesting landscape features. |
| Landform Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Vegetation | A variety of vegetative types as expressed in interesting forms, texture, and patterns. | Some variety of vegetation, but only one or two major types. | Little or no variety or contrast in vegetation |
| Vegetation Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Water | Clear and clean appearing, still or cascading white water, any of which are a dominant factor in the landscape. | Flowing, or still, but not dominant in the landscape. | Absent, or presents, but not noticeable |

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| Water Score | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Color | Rich color combinations, variety or vivid color; or pleasing contrasts in the soil, rock, vegetation, water or snowfields. | Some intensity or variety in colors and contrast of soil, rock, and vegetation, but not a dominant scenic element. | Subtle color variations, contrast, or interest; generally mute tones. |
| Color Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Adjacent Scenery | Adjacent scenery greatly enhances visual quality. | Adjacent scenery moderately enhances overall visual quality. | Adjacent scenery has little or no influence on overall visual quality. |
| Adjacent Scenery Score | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Scarcity | One of a kind; or unusually memorable, or very rare within region. Consistent chance for exceptional wildlife or wildflower viewing, etc. | Distinctive, though somewhat similar to others within the region. | Interesting within its setting, but fairly common within the region. |
| Scarcity Score | 5 | 3 | 0 |

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| Intactness | Entire character not compromised by external intrusions. | Some deviations from existing character. | Many discordant elements present. Aesthetic appeal is compromised |
| Intactness Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Cultural Modifications | Modifications add favorably to visual variety while promoting visual harmony. | Modifications add little or no visual variety to the area, and introduce few discordant elements. | Modifications add variety but are very discordant and promote strong disharmony. |
| Cultural Modifications Score | 2 | 0 | - 4 |
| Ephemeral & Non - Visual Conditions | Frequent wildlife sightings, many natural sounds present. | Occasional wildlife sighting and natural sounds present. | Both wildlife and natural sounds are not present. Some distant urban noise. |
| Ephemeral & Non - Visual Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |

Table A-5 Visual Integrity Criteria

| Rating Category | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| Landscape Pattern | An interrelationship of land uses and their typical visual appearance is the primary focus. The secondary focus of landscape pattern is the spatial relationships between structural and functional elements of the land. Any type of landscape at any scale can be described as a mosaic: a background of matrix and patches connected by corridors. For instance, a matrix can be uniform to fragmented, continuous to perforated, and aggregated to dispersed. Patches can vary from large to small, elongated to round, and convoluted to smooth. Corridors vary from wide to narrow, and meandering to straight. The edges that separate these spatial elements also vary widely in shape and dimension. |
| Vegetation | Primary consideration is given to the variety of patterns, forms and textures created by plant life. Short - lived displays should be considered when they are known to be recurring or spectacular such as the color change from green to red - orange to gold displayed by contiguous groves of western aspen trees or eastern maple trees. Smaller scale vegetation features may add striking and intriguing detail to the landscape. |
| Water | Water can add movement, serenity, and strong lighting contrasts to a scene. The degree to which water features have the capacity to unify, diversify, or dominate the scene is the primary consideration. |
| Color | Overall colors are observed for the basic components of the landscape such as soil, rocks, and vegetation as they appear during seasons or periods of high use. Key factors to use when rating "color" are variety, contrast, and harmony. |

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| Adjacent Scenery | What is under consideration is the degree to which scenery outside the unit being rated enhances the overall impression of the scenery within the unit. The distance over which adjacent scenery will influence a unit will normally range from zero to five miles, depending upon the relief of the topography, upon vegetation cover, upon sun angles, and viewer orientation. This component is generally applied to units that would normally rate very low in score, but the influence of the adjacent unit enhances the visual quality thereby raising the rating score. |
| Scarcity | This component provides an opportunity to elevate the importance of one or of all visual integrity features within one physiographic region that appear to be unique or relatively rare within the surroundings. |
| Intactness | What is recorded for this component is evidence of discordant elements or deviations from the existing landscape character - thereby altering, diminishing or minimizing the indigenous aesthetic appeal for which the said landscape would primarily have been valued as a scenic resource. This component is also used to describe the condition of the ecosystem. |
| Architectural Elements | Architectural elements describe the form, structure, and interrelationships among the building - block elements of the system. The condition of the building system is also considered. |
| Ephemeral & Non - Visual Conditions | This component considers short - lived but recurrent visual effects, e.g., intense human activity centers, and non - visual effects such as the sound of running water which are experientially related to the landscape being viewed. |

Table A-6 Visual Integrity Inventory and Evaluation Chart

| Key Factors | Rating Criteria and Score | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Land Use / Development Pattern | Excellent arrangement of forms that complement each other. | Some spatial harmony exists. | Many discordant elements present. |
| Landform Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Vegetation | A variety of vegetative types as expressed in interesting forms, texture, and patterns. | Some variety of vegetation, but only one or two major types. | Little or no variety or contrast in vegetation |
| Vegetation Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Water | Clear and clean appearing, still or cascading white water, any of which are a dominant factor in the landscape. | Flowing, or still, but not dominant in the landscape. | Absent, or present, but not noticeable |
| Water Score | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Color | Rich color combinations, variety or vivid color; or pleasing contrasts in the soil, rock, vegetation, water or snowfields. | Some intensity or variety in colors of land uses and architectural elements, contrasts in color of the soil, rock, vegetation, | Subtle color variations, contrast, or interest; generally mute tones. |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Color Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Adjacent Scenery | Adjacent scenery greatly enhances visual quality. | Adjacent scenery moderately enhances overall visual quality. | Adjacent scenery has little or no influence on over all visual quality. |
| Adjacent Scenery Score | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Scarcity | One of a kind, or unusually memorable, or very rare within region. | Distinctive, though somewhat similar to other areas or neighborhoods within the region. | Interesting within its setting, but fairly common within the region. |
| Scarcity Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Intactness | Entire character uncompromised by external intrusions. | Some deviations from existing character. | Many discordant elements present. Aesthetic appeal is compromised |
| Intactness Score | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Architectural & Landscape Elements | Architecture, landscaping, development, and land uses add considerably to visual variety while promoting visual harmony. | Land uses and developed areas add little visual variety to the area, and introduce some discordant elements. | Land uses and developed areas add no visual variety, are discordant, or promote strong disharmony. |

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| Architectural & Landscape Elements Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Ephemeral & Non - Visual Conditions | Sights and sounds of the community or area add to the character of the area. | Character of the area unaffected by or somewhat detracted fro by sights and sounds. | Sights and sounds detract strongly and promote disharmony. |
| Ephemeral & Non - Visual Conditions Score | 5 | 3 | 1 |

Table A-7 Scenic Quality and Visual Integrity Classes

| Scenic Quality | Visual Integrity |
|---|---|
| <p>Class A or Distinctive: Outstanding areas where characteristic features of landform, rock, water, and vegetation are distinctive or unique in the context of the surrounding areas. These features exhibit considerable variety in form, line, color, and texture and have strong positive attributes of unity and intactness. A score of 25 points or more, as tallied on an individual field inventory sheet, resulted in a distinctive rating.</p> | <p>Class A or Unique / Cohesive: Developed areas where the landscape appears intact, interesting, and cohesive. The characteristic elements of line, form, color, and texture hold the developed features and landscape together into distinctive areas, landscapes, or neighborhoods. Colors and textures are often seen repeated in these landscapes. Developments and land uses do not contrast with each other or with the landscape.</p> |
| <p>Class B or Above Average: Above average areas in which features provide variety in form, line, color, and texture. And although the landscape elements may not be rare in the region, they provide sufficient visual diversity to be considered moderately distinctive. These features exhibit more common variety in form, line, color, texture, and have positive, yet more common attributes of unity and intactness. The score of 18 to 24 points, as tallied from an individual field inventory sheet, resulted in an Above Average rating.</p> | <p>Class B or Above Average: Developed areas where the landscape is less unique, interesting, and cohesive. Patterns of land use and materials used in structures are varied and different colors. The sense of a cohesive place or neighborhood is not as strong in these landscapes. Colors and textures are not often seen repeated in these areas.</p> |
| <p>Class C or Common: Common to minimal areas are those where characteristic features have moderate to little variety in form, line, color, and texture in relation to the surrounding region. The score of 17 points or less, as tallied from an individual field inventory sheet, resulted in a Common rating.</p> | <p>Class C or Representative: Developed areas that appear heavily altered, do not form a sense of place or neighborhood, and are not visually cohesive. The elements of line, form, color, and texture are not often repeated in a cohesive manner. Developments and land uses are diverse and contrast with each other and with the landscape.</p> |

Table A-8 Sensitive Viewpoints

| MONTANA | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Viewpoint | User Type/ Attitude | View Duration | Use Volume | Visual Sensitivity | Comments |
| Residences | High | Long | Low | High | Cities, Towns, Unincorporated Communities, and Residential Clusters |
| Communities | High | Long | High | High | Cities, Towns, Unincorporated Communities, and Residential Clusters |
| Travel Corridor | | | | | |
| Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest Scenic Concern Level One Routes | n/a | n/a | n/a | High | Roadways within Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest designated by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest 2005 Draft Forest Plan as Scenic Concern Level Two Routes |
| Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest Scenic Concern Level Two Routes | n/a | n/a | n/a | Moderate | |
| Anaconda-Pintler Scenic Highway | High | Moderate | Low | High | |
| Big Sheep Creek - Medicine Lodge Back Country Byway | High | Moderate | Low | High | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| MDT Rest Areas | | Moderate | Moderate | High | Moderate | |
| Parks and Recreation | | | | | | |
| State Parks | Anaconda Smoke Stack | Moderate | Long | Moderate | High | High level of disturbance in the landscape. |
| | All Other Montana State Parks | High | Long | Moderate | | |
| Wilderness Study Areas | | High | Long | Low | High | |
| Wild and Scenic Eligible Rivers | | High | Long | Low | High | |
| Class I and II Fisheries | | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate | |
| Boat Access Sites | | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate | Moderate |
| Areas of Critical Environmental Concern | Beaverhead Rock | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate | Historic Petroglyphs mentioned in the journals of Lewis and Clark |
| | Block Mountain | Moderate | Long | Low | High | Exceptional fold and thrust belt structures for teaching geological field mapping. |

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|-------------------------------------|---|----------|------|----------|----------|---|
| | Centennial Mountains | High | Long | Low | High | Habitat for grizzly bear, lynx, and wolf; use as a wildlife migration area; outstanding scenic value; and only occurrence in Montana of Whipple's beardtongue |
| | Muddy Creek / Big Sheep Creek | High | Long | Low | | Scenic and cultural resource values including pictograph and rock sites. |
| State Wildlife Management Areas | | Low | Long | Low | Low | Moderate |
| Public Campgrounds and Picnic Areas | Toston Dam Camping Units | Moderate | Long | Low | High | Camping units at Dam Site |
| | All Other Public Campgrounds and Picnic Areas | High | Long | Low | | |
| BLM Interpretive Sites | | High | Long | Low | High | |
| Camp Fortunate Overlook | | High | Long | Moderate | High | |
| Humbug Spires Primitive Area | | High | Long | Low | High | |
| Sportmans Access Sites | | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate | High |

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|--|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| City Parks | Thompson Park | High | Long | Moderate | Moderate | Designated city park within the national forest - Concern Level One site per the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest 2005 Draft Forest Plan |
| | All Other City Parks | Moderate | Long | Moderate | | |
| | | | | | | |
| The Nature Conservancy - Sixteenmile Creek Macrosite | | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate | Moderate |
| | | | | | | |
| Trails | Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail | Moderate | Long | Low | High | |
| | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail | High | Long | Low | Moderate | |
| | ORV Designated Trailheads | Moderate | Moderate | Low | High | |
| | Non-ORV Designated Trailheads | High | Long | Low | High | |

| IDAHO | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| Type | Viewpoint | User Type/ Attitude | View Duration | Use Volume | Visual Sensitivity | Comments |
| Residences | | High | Long | Low | High | Cities, Towns, Unincorporated Communities, and Residential Clusters |
| Communities | | High | Long | High | High | Cities, Towns, Unincorporated Communities, and Residential Clusters |
| Travel Corridors | | | | | | |
| Sacajawea Historic Byway | | Moderate | Moderate | Low | Moderate | |
| Lost Gold Trails Scenic Loop | | High | Moderate | Low | High | |
| Sawtooth Scenic Byway | | High | Moderate | Low | High | Hwy 93, Hwy 20, and Hwy 75 designated as Scenic Corridors by Blaine County Code and Comprehensive Plan |
| County Designated Scenic Corridors | | High | Moderate | High | High | |

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|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| ITD Rest Areas | Moderate | Moderate | High | Moderate |
| Parks and Recreation | | | | |
| Massacre Rocks State Park | High | Long | Moderate | High |
| Wilderness Study Areas | High | Long | Low | High |
| Fishing Access Sites | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate |
| Area of Critical Environmental Concern | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate |
| State Wildlife Management Areas | Low | Long | Low | Low |
| Research Natural Areas | Low | Long | Low | Low |
| Craters of the Moon Wilderness | High | Long | Low | High |
| National Natural Landmarks | High | Long | Low | High |
| National Wildlife Refuges | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate |

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|---------------------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|
| Campsites and Picnic Areas | | High | Long | Low | High | |
| Sportmans Access Sites | | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate | |
| City Parks | | Moderate | Long | Moderate | Moderate | |
| Craters of the Moon National Monument | | High | Long | Moderate | High | High |
| Trails | Continental Divide National Scenic Trail | High | Long | Low | Moderate | |
| | Goodale's Cutoff Historic Trail | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate | |
| | Nez Perce National Historic Trail | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate | |
| | Oregon Trail | Moderate | Long | Low | Moderate | |
| | ORV Designated Trailheads | Moderate | Moderate | Low | High | |
| | Non-ORV Designated Trailheads | High | Long | Low | High | |

